

Dr. Epstein notes that he did not edit the manuscripts of the author or authors of the various sections to make them conform to his beliefs. This policy allowed some overlapping of material and some differences of opinion to be expressed. As he says, "there is more than one way to skin a cat."

The book is divided into three main parts: (1) Cold Steel Surgery, (2) Electrosurgery, (3) Special Techniques.

In Part I there are chapters on the general principles of skin surgery and on the physical set-up and equipment of an office surgery. There are two chapters on plastic surgery and transplantation of skin and one on the surgical treatment of advanced visible cancer. It is recognized that many of those using this book will not perform some of the more complicated procedures detailed in these and other chapters. They are included as a guide to what can be accomplished with lesions too large for simple excision or too advanced for other minor surgical approach. The biopsy is given especial attention.

Part II opens with a chapter on endothermy or electrocoagulation (surgical diathermy). It includes a short, but excellent review of the physics of electrosurgery in general. Cautery excision and electrodesiccation (fulguration) and curettage are next presented. This section concludes with a discussion of epilation by both biterminal high frequency electrocoagulating current and by electrolysis (surgical galvanism).

In Part III Dr. Frederic E. Mohs presents "The Chemosurgical Method for the Microscopically Controlled Excision of Cutaneous Cancer" which he originated. Dr. Epstein then does an excellent job with the subject of dermabrasion using a motor driven wire brush or serrated steel wheel or diamond fraise. Superficial chemosurgery using chemical cauterants such as phenol or diluted trichloroacetic acid has been much publicized recently and is fully discussed in this edition. The next chapter on Cryosurgery describes the use of solid carbon dioxide and liquid nitrogen.

Finally, therapeutic tattooing, acne, surgery, surgery of the nails, surgical treatment of chronic hidradenitis suppurativa and surgical treatment of baldness are presented.

The book is attractive and well done. The paper and printing are of excellent quality and the numerous diagrams, charts and photographs are good. I think this book achieves its purpose and is very much worth while.

HERMAN V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

* * *

PSYCHOANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR — COLLECTED PAPERS, Volume Two: 1956-1961—By Sandor Rado, M.D., D. Pol. Sc., Professor of Psychiatry and Dean, The New York School of Psychiatry; Formerly, Professor of Psychiatry and Director of The School of Graduate Psychiatry, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center; Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the Psychoanalytic Clinic for Training and Research, Columbia University. Grune & Stratton, 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 196 pages, \$6.50.

The nineteen papers in this second volume by an eminent physician and teacher range over a variety of psychiatric topics. Because of the introductory nature of some of them, such as that on "The Contributions of Psychoanalysis to the Medical Study of Behavior," medical practitioners in general are likely to find this volume of more interest than will psychiatrists. It is, however, not in any sense an organized beginning text. Some of the papers are on specific clinical and theoretical problems, such as "Narcotic Bondage," "Sexual Anesthesia in the Female," etc.; and several are purely theoretical. There are some worthy clinical tidbits, sometimes salvaged from colloquia in which the author participated; for example, Dr. Rado's words to an overconscientious masochistic patient. "Now look, you are over-

conscientious. Who benefits by that? No one. Who is damaged by it? You, and very often others. I can assure you, you were not born to behave this way. This pattern has been forced upon you until it became your 'second nature.' Underneath, the resources of a healthy person are still available. You can learn how to shed your 'second nature' and at long last develop your real self. It would be well worth the effort. Think about it."

The *Psychoanalysis of Behavior* is possibly a misnomer for this book. None of these papers, so far as the reviewer could determine, appeared in any of the psychoanalytic journals. And Dr. Rado certainly does not dwell on the developments of the past fifteen years in ego psychology. Dr. Rado often substitutes his own terminology for familiar psychoanalytic terms; for example, the "unconscious," "pleasure principle," and "repressed" of Freud become the "nonreporting range of the psychodynamic cerebral system," "hedonic self-regulation," and "retroflexed" in Dr. Rado's "adaptational psychodynamics." There does not seem to be any particular gain in clarity or scientific preciseness in this lingo. On page 42 the reader may be left with a misunderstanding when Dr. Rado says that in his later revisions of theory Freud "named the unconscious 'the id.'" These terms are not synonymous and were not used by Freud as being coextensive.

In his paper on psychoanalytic education Dr. Rado leaves the impression that he, Heath, and a few others have been largely responsible for psychoanalytic education in the United States, virtually ignoring the role of the American Psychoanalytic Association and its constituent institutes and societies. Similarly, in the index and bibliographies the names of Freud and Rado are not inconspicuous but there is nearly a complete absence of the names of recent significant contributors to the psychoanalytic literature. Such names as Anna Freud, Karl Menninger, or Otto Fenichel—to name a few of the many conspicuously absent—do not even appear.

DAVID W. ALLEN, M.D.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE—Nathan S. Kline, M.D., F.A.C.P., Director of Research, Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y.; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Heinz Lehman, M.D., Clinical Director, Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal; Department of Psychiatry, McGill University Faculty of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 124 pages, \$3.50.

In this slim (124 pages), crisp, direct book the authors attempt to provide the nonpsychiatric physician with a practical guide for the diagnosis, treatment and management of emotional disorders, both mild and severe, seen daily in the general practice of medicine.

This is deliberately and unashamedly a "how to do it" book, written in question and answer form. The authors recognize and emphasize that the management of many psychiatric conditions properly falls within the domain of the general physician and they proceed to instruct him in a straight-forward manner about the practice of psychological medicine. The style is simple and clear and they "talk the doctor's language." By avoiding problems of theory they are able to compress into relatively few pages a good deal of useful factual information, particularly about drug treatment.

The book is divided into five sections. The first two sections attempt to outline how much psychiatry the medical practitioner may safely practice and the conditions for referral of a patient to a psychiatrist. Section III refers to general principles of treatment and deals primarily with